We believe in the merit system. The lesser the spoil the less the political temptation to corruption. We believe in economy in every department of the Government. We indorse the Administration of President Cleveland. Our principles point the way to stability in government, not doubtful experiment; to confidence, and not the kind of times we are hav-

ing now; to presperity, not to panie.
Fellow Democrats, let us take no step backward, but march in solid phalanx for the preservation of this Republic, and the grand old Democratic party. The Democratic ark of the covenant has been placed in the hands of standard bearers worthy of it in 1896, Palmer and Buckner. And now, fellow Democrats, it is my duty, as well as my pleasure, to introduce to you my colleague in Congress, the tall bickory of the Wabash, William D.

Mr. Bynum, who is chairman of the National Committee of the National Democratic party, has had considerable experience In addressing open air meetings. He has a deep voice and would have no difficulty in being heard in a larger auditorium than New York's big garden. Mr. Bynum was greeted by great applause and was frequently stopped by the appreciative applause of his auditors.

BYNUM'S SPEECH.

After thirty years of earnest, con-tinued service in behalf of Democraticcandidates and Democratic platforms, I find myself unable to support the Chicago platform or the nominees of that convention, because I don't be-Heve they are! Democrats. I cannot support the platform adopted there, bee it is not Democracy

If there is any stand that the Democracy has always fought for it is for sound money. At present all our money circulates throughout the entire world at a parity with gold, and what we insist is that all this money shall remain on a parity with gold. A dollar of our silver is worth all over the world 100 cents in gold, and we insist it shall so remain. If the policy of the Chicago platform should be carried out our dollar would be worth 53

Not only will one silver dollar purchase two Mexican dollars in this city, but it will purchase two Mexican dollars, containing more silver, in Europe and in Mexico. With free coinage a man could sit down on the border line and buy two Mexican dollars and have them coined into United States dollars. He could go back to Mexico with his two American dollars and buy four Mexican dollars and have them coined into eight American dollars. He would keep this up until he had \$64 at the end of the first week; at the end of the second week \$497, and at the end of the third week \$262,000. This, it is claimed, is absurd, and it is absurd, but I only call your attention to it so that you can see

Mr. Bynum had worked all day to prepare his speech. Before leaving the West he paid considerable attention to this matter, but, while coming East, he lost his manuscript on the train, and remained in his room all of yesterday with a stenographer. Some of the gold Democrats insinuated that the sleeping car porter who waited on the "tall hickory of the Wabash" might have been a Bryan adherent, and thinking to serve the cause he believed in, made away. with the notes. Be this as it may, the notes could not be found when Mr. Bynum enched New York, and made him do conrebie overwork.

CANDIDATES' WELCOME.

At 9 o'clock, at the close of Mr. Bynum's speech, Generals Palmer and Buckner entered the ball, accompanied by John De Witt Warner and Charles F. Fairchild. The candidates entered through the door at Twenty-seventh street and Fourth avenue, and, as Mr. Bynum closed, were escorted up the stairs leading to the speaker's

Their appearance was the signal for an outhurst of applause, which lasted more than a minute. The persons in the galleries were the first to catch a glimpse of the candidates, and sent up a yell which was taken up by those on the floor and in the arena boxes. As the two old soldiers walked up the stairs of the stand Mr. Bynum went to greet them, while the au-Hence stood upon the chairs and cheered. women in the galleries waved their handkereblefs and cheered with the men ou the floor until ex-Governor Flower stepped forward, and, as the candidates, arm in arm, came forward upon the plat-form, said: "Behold the blue and the cheer, and the two candidates shook his

Congressman Bynum as soon as the candldates appeared fell back, and while the cheering was going on ex-Governor Flower introduced to the audience General Palmer. Mr. Palmer was cheered as he stepped to the front of the platform and prepared to speak. During his speech he was cheered repeatedly by the audience which was kindly disposed toward the candidates

Mr. Palmer after a few remarks in regard to the size of the crowd, commenced to read his speech. After the Senator had read about ten minutes, the crowd in the galleries and upon the floor commenced to file out. General Palmer's voice did not reach the further parts of the hall and this coupled with the shuffling of feet as those in the galleries left the hall prevented many from hearing clearly.

Before the Senator had been speaking fifteen minutes it was estimated that 15 persons had left the hall, and cries from the guilery of "Amen!" were started. The Senator made a point in his speech, which was followed by loud applause by those in the rear of the hall. While the crowd applauded somebody in the gallery yelled "Amen!" This was followed by hisses from those on the floor, and cries of "Put

GENERAL PALMER.

I am in the habit in Illinois of addresing people, my fellow-citizens, in the open out-doors, and I sometimes am unable to reach the opponants of a quarter section, but I am able to talk to a great many. In fact, a good many years ago I was speaking on the top of a hill known as Mount Pulaski. Some of my political adversaries were inclined to disturb the meeting. Finally they went away. I said: "Gentlemen, go away, because if you remain within a mile of this place you will hear me."

I am here this evening in the attitude of a candidate for the Presidency of the United States. Less than a month ago I little expected to address this audience as any member of it expected to listen to me. At Indianapolis met a very large number of Democrats, (Great applause). Men who are in earnest, who believe in Democratic

They drafted me and I then volunteered. I undertook to enter into this contest, and to do what I could to in-

was a single delegate to that convention that expected that I would be, or could be, elected to the Presidency. In fact, in the preface of the declaration of principles adopted by the convention it did not assert that the convention had any such expectations. It says this convention had assembled to uphold the principles upon which depend the honor and welfare of the American people, in order that Democrats throughout the Union may unite their patriotic efforts to avert disaster to their country, and ruin from their party. It was in the face of that distinct official deciaration that I accepted the nomination that was kindly offered to me.

PRAISE OF CLEVELAND.

The convention was composed of stern, resolute men. They were the Democrats of 1892, who contributed their efforts to the election of that honest, manly Democrat, of whom the convention said, "The fidelity, patriotism and courage with which President Cleveland has fulfilled his great public trust, the high character of his Administration, its wisdom and energy in the maintenance of civil order, and the enforcement of law; its equal regard for the rights of every class and every section; its firm and dignified conduct of foreign affairs, and its sturdy persistence in upholding the credit and honor of the nation, are fairly recognized by the Democratic party, and will secure to him a place in history beside the fathers of the Republic. We also commend the Administration for the great progress made in the reform of the public service, and we demand that no backward steps be taken, but that the reform be supported and advanced until the un-Democratic spoils system of appointments shall be eradicated."

After paying this just and well deserved tribute to Mr. Cleveiand the convention further said in its assertion of principles: "The Democratic party is pledged to equal and exact justice to all men, of every creed and condition, to the freedom of the Individual consistent with good government, to the preservation of the Federal Government in its constitutional vigor, and to the support of the States in all their just rights; to economy in public expenditures, to the maintenance of the public credit and sound money, and to oppose paternalism and all class legislation." This declaration embodies the Democracy of Jefferson and Jackson and of Cleveland. (Great applause.)

The delegates to the Indianapolis convention were Democrats, not Republicans or Populists. Before the assembling of the Chicago convention they desired and hoped for the unity of that great historic party, and they would have made any ordinary sacrifices in order to maintain that unity, but after they saw the work of that convention they had no further hope, and felt constrained to announce to the country that the declaration of the Chicago convention attacks individual freedom, the right of private contract, the independence of the judiciary and the authority

of the President to enforce federal laws. They advocate a Democracy to increase the price of silver by legislation to the debasement of our monetary standard and threaten unlimited issues of paper money by the Government. They abandon to their Republican allies the Democratic cause of tariff reform to court the favor of protectionists. In view of their political heresy and other grave departures from Democratic principles we cannot support the candidates of that convention, nor be bound by its acts. The Democratic party, the convention continued, has survived many defeats, but could not survive a victory won in the behalf of the doctrine and policy proclaimed in its name at Chi-

FLING AT NEW YORK It will be seen that the convention was not composed of Democrats who would first vote the ticket and then read the platform. Nor was it composed of that particular type of Democrat who seemed to flourish with so much vigor in this noble State of New York. It wouldn't be possible for any delegate to that convention to vote for the candidates nominated in Chicago

and reject the platform as unsound and

dangerous. It therefore spoke in no uncertain terms in condemnation of the platform adopted by the conventions in Chicago and St. Louis, which it did by saying, "We arraign and condemn the Popu-Hatic conventions of Chicago and St. Louis for their co-operation with the Republican party in agreeing with its conditions, which appeals for justification of a heavy increase in the burdens of the people by a further resort to protection. We therefore denounce protection and its allythe free colnage of silver-us a scheme for the personal profit of a few at the expense of the masses, and oppose the two parties which stand for the scheme as hostile to the people of the republic, whose food and shelter, comfort and prosperity are attacked by higher taxes and depreciated money. In fine, we affirm the historic Democratic doctrine of tariff for revenue

only. (Applause.) It is unnecessary for me to say that the Democratic party as existed for nearly a century and its opinions are stereotyped in the popular mind, gaining its origin in the efforts of the great statesmen of the past to defend the constitutional liberty and promote the welfare of the people, its traditions have formed an essential part of its belief. Its work has harmonized with its principles and if it is to live beyond the present year its existence must be secured by the co-operation of Democrats, of men who revere its traditions and hold to its principles. (Applause.)

The Chicago Convention was regularly called, and if it had adhered to the faith of the fathers, the organization which I represent would have been entirely unnecessary. Indeed, thousands of Democrats to-day have such a respect for orderly and regular organization that they feel constrained to submit to authority. Democrats have a reverential affection for the Constitution, with all its adjustments for the rights of the States, as established in the century of national life, and still earnestly maintain their devotion to regular and orderly govern-

That some Democrats should doubt the policy of resistance to the action of the Chicago Convention is but natural. That convention assembled, claiming to be a regular Democratic convention, and thousands of us who resist its action do so only because it was perfectly false to Democratic principles. No Democrat can object to the condennation of the Chiesgo plutform of arbitrary interference by Federal authorities in local af-

fairs. So much is the well understood Democratic theory of the proper relations existing between the States and the general Governmen

ALTGELLD HISSED.

But the real meaning; it is understood and known to be a fact that these condemnations were directed against the President of the United States for his proper interference to enforce federal law by federal agents. The real meaning of the Chicago declaration, in which the convention said that arbitrary interference by the federal authorities of local affairs was a violation of the Constitution of the United States and a crime against free institutions, is well understood to have been intended as an indorsement of the Governor of Illinois.

(Hisses.) And a condemnation of the President for acts which were unanimously approved by the Senate of the United States and were strictly in conformity with his duty as the Chief Magistrate of the Republic. And the same para-graph of that platform where it states that the Federal Judges, in contempt of the laws and States' rights and the rights of the citizens, became at once Legislature, judges, and executioners, it is known that the object of this lan-guage was to assail a particular act of the Federal Judges with reference to peculiar conditions which prevailed in Chleago in 1892.

It may be that the powers of the courts in the exercise of their authority to punish for contempt need legislative revision. It is true that the power con-demned is one which has been framed and exercised by the courts, State and Federal, and on many occasions. That power has for its foundation principles that are well understood, and the only difficulty is different persons have different views as to the extent to which that power should be applied. A mere alusion to these declarations of the Chleago platform is all that is necessary

the presnt occasion. That part of the platform which refers to the money question attracts the largest measure of popular attention and it is to that clause of the Chicago platform and the corresponding clauses of the platform adopted by the Indianapolls Convention that I propose to direct attention briefly.

I repeat the statement that the Indianapolis Convention in general terms asserted the true relation of the Democratic party to the interests of this great country. It asserts that the Democratic party is pledged to equal and exact justice to all men, of every creed and condition, and the largest freedom of the individual consistent with good government, and the preservation of the Federal Government in its constitutional figure and to the support of the State in all their just rights. to economy in public expenses, to the maintenance of the public credit and sound money

QUESTION OF STANDARDS.

"The Chicago platform declares and recognizes that the money question is paramount to all others at this time. We invite attention to the fact that the Federal Constitution named silver and gold together as the money metals of the United States, and that the first coinage laws passed by Congress under the Constitution made the silver dollar the monetary unit and admitted gold to free coinage upon the original basis by the sliver dollar unit. This language commits the convention, its candidates and their supporters to the distinct, definite measure of the coinage of the silver dollar of 412% grains of standard silver, with unlimited legal tender qualities. One of thes declarations must be false in principle and is necessarily dangerous to the business and credit of the country. And it is for the Democratic party to determine in the approaching election which of these two is to be accepted as a true exposition of the party

I will not notice othr statements or declarations found in the same plank of the platform, because they are the mere assertions of supposed facts, and whether acts or not are not important. as they are intended and were intended by the convention as the mere makeweights of the declarations which I have just quoted. On a former occasion I said that in this pledge to the free coinage of silver the Chicago Convention invoked not only the judgment but the imagination of the American

The free colnage of silver as interpreted by Mr. Bryan means the advance in the commercial value of all the silver bullion and coin, and, indeed, all the commercial silver to an equality in commercial value with gold. The promise is that the American dollar, which it may be said conveniently is worth 53 cents as compared with the dollar of gold, shall, by the adoption of this measure by the United States, be advanced in commercia value to an equallty with the dollar of 25.8 grains of standard gold, and a similar promise is made with reference to all the silver colunge of the civilized world.

What has been gained in the course of discussions which have characterized the present canvass, in the direction of a proper understanding of what is called he capitalist-silver question?

It was believed early in the canvass by many honest and thoughtful men who were sincere in their convictions that it would be possible by the adoption of a measure for the free collage of sliver to give to the silver coin of four bundred and twelve and a half grains a full local American value. That belief has yielded to the better understanding of the question. It was conceded by Senator Stewart in a debate in the Senate that that would be an impossibility. At the same time a distinguished Senator from Missouri said on the subject of free colinge that free colunge would enhance the commercial value of the silver dollar some and depress the commercial value of the gold dollar some, until they reached a point of common value. That idea Senator Stewart then declared to

BRYAN'S BELIEF.

Mr. Bryan recognizes that commercial law which makes a local value for a silver dollar to be a myth. He says that the silver of the world would necessarily find a common value. He concedes that American sliver would, after free colnage, be supplemented by the builton and coin of other countries until the sliver of the world would find a common, value. Mr. Bryan's belief, therefore, that the adoption of the free colnage of sliver by the United States alone would advance sliver to an equality in value with gold must be assumed to be the official interpretation of the Chicago platform; and unless that bellef has some foundation in the experience of mankind to must necessarily be re-

It may be admitted and confessed cheers were given for Palmer and Buckthat Mr. Bryan and his supporters ne abound in courage; that their assumption of this vast undertaking is characteristics terized by a degree of boldness unparalleled in political history. It is assumed, and it may be conveniently conceded that the silver bullion of the coinage of silver using nations has to-day one-half the commercial value of gold. The undertaking is that a measure for free coinage of silver will double the yalue of silver throughout the world and render the dollar of 4121/2 grains of standard silver equal in acceptability and value to the gold coin of twentyfive and eight-tenths (25.8) grains of

standard gold. Mr. Bryan and the more intelligent of his supporters reject the shallow definition of bimetallism, which demands no more than the admission of both gold and silver to the mints at a ratio of 16 to 1; but he asserts that the free coinage of silver at that ratio to gold will produce real bimetallism, a double and equal standard of value, the coins of both gold and silver having equay power in the market and in the payment of debt. Let us consider the import of this startling proposition for one mo-

Starting Proposal. First, it assumes that the unlimited coinage of silver on private account at the ratio of sixteen of silver to one of gold, with full legal tender quality, by the United States alone will give to the 434,000,000 of silver dollars already coined an equal commercial debt-paying and purchasing power to the dollar containing twenty-five and eight-tenths (25.8) grains of standard gold, which at present the gold dollars are supposed to possess, supported by the national

pledge to maintain the parity in value of those silver dollars with gold coin. Second, it assumes that the same cause, free coinage of silver, will maintain the equally acceptable value of all dollars that may be eafter be coined on private account by the United States. Third, it assumes that the free colnage

of silver by the United States alone would at once advance the value of the commercial silver of the world to that of gold. It would in the same manner affect the value of all the silver coinage of all civilized nations. It seems astonishing that in the light of all human experience such a proposition should not only be entertained by sane men, but that upon its acceptance and bellef a great party should demand pub-

The commercial law which controls this subject is familiar to the country. Under its operation slight differences in the comparative value of sliver and gold led to the exportation of the American coined dollar to such an extent that few or none of them were in domestic circulation. If the unlimited coinage of silver dollars by the United States should cause even a small advance in sliver either in the form of bul-ion or coin, importations would follow until prices were equalized and imports of sliver would become without

profit. (Applause.) The real question then is: Can the American people, by a law authorizing the unlimited coinage of sliver dollars on private account on the ratio of 16 of silver to 1 of gold, with full legal tender quality for all debts and dues, public and private, make the silver coinage of the world of equal acceptability and value and of equal power in the markets and in the payment of debts with all the gold coined in the world.

This statement of the question is made in an unuusual form, but neither its truth nor its exactness will be questioned by any thoughtful man after he has fully considered the rapid methods of modern intercommunication and the activities of commercial life. (Ap-

Free Silver Results. In my judgment, such results as I have described are impossible of accomplishment by the measure proposed. that silver b advanced in commerical value by its increased usefulness, but no advance to a parity with gold is possible; and the whole result of the measure will be the depreciation of the value of the

credit, the disturbance of business, the disturbance of values, and the overthrew of all American industries. The Democratic party, true to its principles and traditions, is compelled to oppose it. (Applause.) It invokes the teachings and politics of its reverend sages to arrest the destruction of that great party and save the country from humiliation and dishonor. (Ap-

planse.) In the States and elsewhere

colnage, the rule of public and private

the courts must be sustained in the exercise of their largest authority. (Ap-If legislation is necessary to enlarge, expand, limit or define their jurisdiction that proper legislation must be adopted by the law-making departments of the United and of the respective States.

(Applause.) The credits of the United States and of the several States, and of the munici-

than that of Senator Palmer. He could be heard in all parts of the hall, and his references to General Grant were loudly applauded. In the first five minutes 2,000 people left the hall. The crowd in the galleries thinned out until less than 500 peop leries thinned out until less than 500 peo- very fortunate

SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER. Mr. Chairman and fellow-citizens:-Whenever a question of interest to the public is concerned, wherever a spirit of true patriotism is to be sought, we of the South feel that we can find it in a New York audience. (Applause.) We remember well a time when a party built up upon sectional hatred sought to crush us in the South to the earth. We had met on principles.

My distinguished leader here and I had met in opposing armles. We had fought out the Issue, we shook hands and were friends. (Applause.) A Democrat once said on his death-bed there were many persons in the bread land who did not get mad until the war was over, and they continued to agitate both sections in order to incite mutual hatred in this country.

It was then that this sectional party. seeking rather to perpetuate its power at all hazards than to maintain the good of the country, used the military force of this country to exact from legislative halls the legislative bodies chosen by the people. Against that act of usurpation, against that act of the Republican party, this great city, followed by Boston and Philadelphia, protested in the loudest terms-(applause.) -and we had here in a neighboring hall, without distinction of parties-Repub licans and Democrats alike met and protested against the use of the power of the Government to oppress the liberties of the people.

That voice was heard, and from that day until a recent period the voice of sectionalism has been stifled in this land. (Applause.)

And that Democratic party is built up upon this spirit of nationality. Its recent action, as well as its former action, proved that, even when the section warfare was going on, no sooner had the Democratic party attained power in this country under the lead of Grover Cleveland (applause), and now the full recognition of the rights of every citizen of this country to take part as a patriot in the government of this country. Up to that period a large section had been practically excluded from that connection with governmental affairs, but no sooner had the Democratic party attained power than, following the principles which had always actuated it, we find seated side by side in the Supreme Court of the United States men from the South, from the North, from the East and from the West; we find in the Cabinet of the President an equal number of men from the South and men from the North.

I remember from history that our ancestors contended for one hundred years to obtain a judiciary free from the control of executive or legislative power, and the framers of our Constitution have adopted what they hope to be free allke from executive or legislative control-a tribunal, the Supreme Court of the United States, which cannot be controlled by passion, and which should be a bulwark for the expense of the individual and public rights of the citizen,

The Chicago platform proposes to reorganize the court, to make it the slave of the executive power. Shall that in-

which occurred at many other periods of history, when it behooves him who loves his country to go forth and do what he can to maintain its safety and its honor. (Applause.)

It is for that reason alone that I appear before you to-night, not as a political suffragist, but to exhort you to maintain those principles of liberty for which the Democratic party has always contended, and which we believe to be essential to the well-being of this country. (Applause.) I neither sought nor desired the distinction which you have conferred upon me: It will always be my proud privilege to remember that my countrymen thought me worthy to be associated with my distinguished leader in breaking down that sectional wall in which the Civil War would divide this country in twain.

(Applause.) Henceforward we will ever be one country; the citizens of each section will vie with one another as to which can most promote its interests, and never hereafter, if we can beat down this spresent ectional party which



Chairman of the National Democratic Party's National Committee.

The Sea Encroaching Upon the Tight Lit- Salvation Army's General Is Anxious to Begin tle Island's Eastern Coast at an Alarming Rate.

This is a serious question: Is England | Chinatown has been without its War Cry disappearing? Readers may pucker up their lips, and ejaculate "Absurd!" but will be a gala number to celebrate the retheir lips, and ejaculate "Absurd!" but facts, nevertheless, remain, and show pretturn of Ye Ying, the enterprising editor, says the San Francisco Cail. Mongolian curiosity is stirred up to a high pitch to marked in the map as a vanished isle, according to London Tit-Bits.

tion of the mainland itself, and the prop- badge of the Army; the same badge was erty of Earl Goodwin. But the sea has worn in a Zulu kraal, which was presided

of the executive power. Shall that institution which is the safeguard of the citizen be broken down?

"Why have you attempted to do that?" asks the old-time Democrat.
Says our Chicago friend: "In order that we may obtain the support of Mr. Debs, Mr. Coxey and Governor Altgeld."

There are other Democrats, say our Democratie friends. I fall to see a face of Democracy in this platform formulated at Chicago, and, therefore, it cannot gain my support.

I have reached the period of life where the quietude of private life is more congenial to me than any public employment. I had therefore retread from politics, and was living quietly at my home when this question which is now disturbing the country arose, and I deemed that this was the time like that which occurred at many other periods.

out only to run in for a shorter distance. Winchelsea, Sandwich, Rye and Southport are all suffering in this way. Winchelsea and Rye were originally two of our clique Ports, but the sea has left them standing high and dry. Sandwich was once a highly important scaport town; it now stands two or three miles inland.

The sea is leaving Southport quite in the larch, so much so, indeed, that the inhabitants have had to sink extensive lakes down on the beach to keep the sea running off altogether and leaving them merely an ordinary hiland town.

But the extension of our island in this way is very much less than the encroachment of the sea at other points, and white our land is certainly becoming more extensive in one direction, it is contracting, and with much greater rapidity, in some other. And the ultimate may be that our mountain peaks may form small islands, and eventually be pointed out by posterity as "the position in which Great Britain is reputed to have stood."

BUS A LUCKY SURPRISE.

WAS A LUCKY SURPRISE.

beard, according to the Detroit Free Press.
"I remember one that was one of the seems to divide it, never again within most welcome I ever knew, although the several States, and of the palletes of the States must be maintained. The people must not be invited to repudiation. To thwart these and other disastrous consequences, the national Democracy invites the co-operation of their brethren, and of all the people. (Tremendous appiause.)

The speaker closed a few minutes after the interruption from the gallery, and was ioudly cheered as he took his sest amid cries of "What's the matter with Palmery, He's all right!"

Chalrman Flower then introduced General Buckner, saying that the grass was earl Buckner, saying that the grass was earl Buckner, saying that the grass was saying that the grass was served to the blue and the standand waited for an opportunity to saake Senator Palmer's band.

SAW MORE THAN WAS MEANT.

The speaker closed a few minutes after the interruption from the gallery, and was ioundered people pressed forward and surrounded the standand waited for an opportunity to saake Senator Palmer's band.

SAW MORE THAN WAS MEANT.

The speaker closed a few minutes after the interruption from the gallery, and was delighted the standand and waited for an opportunity of grub in those days. There were no the standand our stores were of the lowest just then, for we had been a long a lowest just then, for we had been a long a lowest just then, for we had been a long a lowest just then, for we had been a long a lowest just then, for we had been a long a lowest just then, for we had been a long a lowest just then, for we had been a long a lowest just then, for we had been a long a lowest just then, for we had been a long a lowest just then, for we had been a long a lowest just then, for we had been a long a lowest just then, for we had been a long a lowest just then, for we had been a long a lowest just then, for we had been a long a lowest just then, for we had been a long a lowest just then, for we had been a long a lowest just then, for we had been a long a lowest part l

Comanche had got into my hair."

"A nugget?"

"Naw, a fish. A beautiful, speckled, sparkling mountain trout that played about as if just asking me to catch him."

"Was that your surprise?"

"Wait a little bit just. The boys came tearing down from camp, and says I, says I, 'Get me a grasshopper and a cord off same of our bundles, and put the pan over the coals, for I've a New York hunger for fish this blessed minute.'

"Weekly. The great hairy spider of the same parameters for justance, has savely a number of parameters."

EATING UP OLD ENGLAND. BOOTH TO INVADE CHINA.

Work in Li Hung Chang's Country.

cording to London Tit-Bits.

On the east coast the sea is encroaching upon the land at an astonishing rate. Seaside towns and villages, holiday resorts, are gradually being eaten up, and the inhabitants driven inland. In many parts the sea runs upon a beach which was once far inland. In other cases, churches which were at one time situated far from the sea now stand at the edge of cliffs, and have the sea lapping almost at their doors.

The Goodwin Sands, about five miles off the coast of Kent, were at one time a portion of the mainland itself, and the proption of the mainland itself, and the proption of the Army; the same badge was

swallowed them up.

The coast of Norfolk is minus three vil
There were also a Scandinavian peasant

This town is inhabited among other things, by a lot of great big snails, from Fish Contained a Fish Hook and It Was three to five Inches long, says the Dausville Breeze. They are newcomers and "Talking of surprises," said the oldest have not been noticed in great numbers man in the company, a forty-niner, with a until within the last two or three years, Where they came from was a mystery

here.

Our nurserymen receive large invoices of seedlings from France every year, and these snails, they say, are frequently found in the mass in which the trees are packed. The seedlings are placed in cellars and the snails grow and flourish. This may be the proper explanation, and until a better one is produced it will be accepted. The fact still remains that they are here. In the early morning a beinted specimen is frequently seen in the sidewalk as they do their travelling by night. They are mortiled on the back and are queer looking fellows generally.

erat Buckner, saying that the grass was green over the graves of the blue and the gray, and that all harted of the past had been burded at Indianapoils -with military honors.

General Buckner was given a recipion greater than that accorded to General Buckner was given a recipion greater than that accorded to General Buckner was given a recipion greater than that accorded to General Buckner was given a recipion greater than that accorded to General Buckner was given a recipion greater than that accorded to General Buckner was given a recipion greater than that accorded to General Buckner was given a recipion greater than that accorded to General Buckner was given a recipion greater than that accorded to General Buckner was given a recipion greater than that accorded to General Buckner was given a recipion greater than that accorded to General Buckner was given a recipion greater than that accorded to General Buckner was given a recipion greater than that accorded to General Buckner was given a recipion greater than that accorded to General Buckner was given a recipion greater than that accorded to General Buckner was given a recipion greater than that accorded to General Buckner was given a recipion greater than that accorded to General Buckner was given a recipion greater than that accorded to General Buckner was given a recipion greater than that accorded to General Buckner was given a recipion greater than that accorded to General Buckner was given a recipion greater than that accorded to General Buckner was given a recipion greater than that accorded to General Buckner was given a recipion greater than that accorded to General Buckner was given a recipion greater than that accorded to General Buckner was given a recipion greater than that accorded to General Buckner was given a recipion greater than that accorded to General Buckner was given a recipion greater than that accorded to General Buckner was given a recipion greater than the greate

the coals, for I've a New York hunger for the shift his blessed minute."
"Where's your hook?" says one of the South American pampas, for instance, has leries thinned out until less than 500 people remained in the galleries, when he had spoken about ten minutes. The top gallery, exclusive of the band, containe people by actual count, but was er tite.

General Buckner's slings

General Buckner's slings

If when he told that he and said that it was a fee table, with the remark, or ciple which had caused ward as a candidate

wildy enthusiastic, a

"Where's your hook?" says one of the boys.

"How so?"

"Bend a pln,' says I, and with that he appears in the effects of the boys.

"Rend a pln,' says I, and with that he appears in the effect of the state passable people out a fat grasshopper on, and I scooped that fish in before you could wink an eye. And, gentlemen, when I came to pleasted to you, so that you must get struck plants and lovely faces are obleated to you, so that you must get struck plants and lovely faces are obleated to you, so that you must get struck plants and lovely faces are obleated to you, so that you must get struck plants and lovely faces are obleated to you, so that you must get struck plants and lovely faces are obleated to you, so that you must get struck plants and lovely faces are obleated to you, so that you must get struck plants and lovely faces are obleated to you, so that you must get struck plants and lovely faces are obleated to you, so that you must get struck plants and lovely faces are obleated to you, so that you must get story. It is not struck plants and the effects of the did, and put a fat grasshopper on, and I scooped that fish in before you could wink an eye. And, gentlemen, when I came to story in fish the same than how in its interior as you ever saw. And the same pampas, for instance, has boys.

"Bend a pln,' says I, and with that he fall came fat grasshopper on, and I scooped that fish in before you could wink an effect soften an effect of the word in the examination was concluded are same at a lish hook in its interior as you ever saw. And the effects of the polarity in the examination was concluded are same and this